

DESERET EVENING NEWS

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING.
(Sunday Excepted).Corner of South Temple and West Tem-
ple Streets, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Horace G. Whitney - Business Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES:
(In Advance).

One Year	\$10.00
Six Months	\$6.00
Three Months	\$3.50
One Month	\$1.00
Sunday Edition, per year	\$2.00
Semi-Weekly, per year	\$2.00

Correspondence and other reading mat-
ter for publication should be addressed
to the EDITOR.Address all business communications
and all remittances
THE DESERET NEWS
Salt Lake City, Utah.Entered at the postoffice of Salt Lake
City as second class matter according
to Act of Congress, March 3, 1879.

SALT LAKE CITY, - JAN. 9, 1909.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of the State of Utah will soon be in session and engaged in the performance of the important duties entrusted to that body, by the citizens. We welcome the legislators from the various parts of Utah to the Capitol, and trust their stay here will be pleasant to themselves as well as profitable to the State. Our Utah legislators, as a rule, are as fine a set of men as can be found in any state; they are as intelligent, well-informed, and independent, as any. They have done good work in the past, and we have full confidence in those who are now about to take up the work in the legislative halls.

Many important measures will, undoubtedly, be laid before the legislators. None will be of greater importance than those relating to temperance and Sunday closing. We hope the gentlemen will not fall into the error of considering the movement in favor of prohibition and Sunday closing as a passing fad to which they need pay no attention. It is a result of a moral awakening all over the United States, and the only regret is that Utah is not in the front ranks of reform. The movement has already obtained permanence, and it has been wonderfully effective. According to Collier's, during 1908, 11,000 saloons were voted out of existence in the United States, adding 255,000 square miles in area and 4,300,000 in population to the "dry" territory. Beginning with Jan. 1, 1909, there will be eight prohibition States. At the next session of the legislature of Tennessee a majority of the members are pledged to vote for state-wide prohibition, and the fight will be carried into other state legislatures. The matter can no longer be ignored. Our legislators will have to give it their thoughtful attention, unless they are prepared to defy public opinion.

Many other important measures will come up, but there will also be some that can be relegated to the waste basket without public loss. Many people have an idea that all their grievances, from a sore toe to the price of grind stones ought to be aired in the legislative chambers. As a result, valuable time is too often wasted in absolutely fruitless discussion, and when the day to close comes, work of importance must be done in a slipshod manner, because there is not sufficient time left for proper consideration of the business in hand. If time is economized as it ought to be, there should be no occasion for overwork and sleeplessness during the last days of the session.

One of the evils of our time is the flood of legislation that finds its way to the statute books, without being demanded. Some legislators seem to believe that they have not done their duty unless they have introduced some sort of a bill. But that is a mistake. The wise legislator is he who opens his eyes to the needs of the State and who refuses to lend aid to any plan that is not laid for the promotion of the welfare of all. The wise legislator will seek to reduce the number of bills presented and set up a close investigation of those advancing to engrossment. He will seek to put useful laws on the books and save the State's time from the consideration of useless bills. "He legislates best who legislates least." Excess in legislation is one of the causes of disregard for law. Very few new laws are needed, and the time should be given to those, and not to the discussion of trivial matters.

We hope the Legislature about to convene will make a record for careful, conscientious, conservative, and efficient work.

LIBERTY BELL.

The visitors to the Portland Rose festival and the Alaskan-Yukon exposition will, in all probability, have the privilege of seeing the Liberty Bell there during the month of June, this year. The managers of the Portland affair have appealed to the municipal authorities of Philadelphia in a letter in which they say, in part:

"If you, honorable gentlemen, will pass an ordinance making it possible for us to secure the presence of the Liberty Bell, we will immediately arrange the financial details connected therewith. We will send a guard of safety to meet the bell and its guard of honor at the state line, and watch over it carefully until it has passed out of our state confines."

"Already the Mayors of hundreds of cities and towns along the possible route of the bell might travel have volunteered to give the venerable and wonderful relic a welcome worthy of its importance. Tens of thousands of school children would greet the bell and another throng with flowers as they sang patriotic songs in commemoration."

"In the event of a visit by the Liberty Bell, we assure you that progress through the land will be the march of a conquering hero triumphant in a great and noble cause."

The North American, of Philadelphia, cordially supports the proposition:

"Since the time when Seward was called 'the fool of a century,' for paying a few millions to Russia for Alaska, then deemed a barren, icy, worthless wilderness, there has grown a wonder city beside a harbor in which all the navies of the world might lie in snug anchorage. And through that splendidly typical American city of Seattle there passes every year the

golden harvest of Alaska, a thousand-fold greater annually than the cost to America for all that territory."

"And all the while, southward of Seattle, Portland has been growing in size and stability worthy the name eastern tourists give to it—the Philadelphia of the West." Besides the Columbia river, whose pure flood makes the Mississippi ugly and the Hudson petty and unimpressive, with snow-capped mountains in sight of the city's streets, with every home the center of a garden, bordered with every variety of bloom, Portland is as proud of its beauty as it is of its commercial strength and conservatism, and above all, its Americanism."

"These two cities are to celebrate their arrival at full stature among American cities. Next summer they invite Americans who know only the East and Europe to look upon our Western city, and to see that this plea which comes to Philadelphia deserves the most respectful and friendly consideration."

We hope Salt Lake and Ogden will join other cities in requesting the honor of a visit of that venerable relic. The route could be laid through Utah and a stop over here could be arranged for. Salt Lake will this year have the encampment of the Grand Army. If the Bell could be here during that time it would make that encampment one of the most memorable in the history of the Army. But any other time would be acceptable. The pilgrimage of the Bell across the Continent at this time would be a lesson in patriotism to young and old, never to be forgotten. We agree fully with the North American. It is wise and proper to keep the relic from becoming a cheap ever-traveling trinket. But this proposed journey would be a triumphal march—a tribute to Liberty now extending its influence over prairie and mountain, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

We hope the proper authorities will take the matter up and secure for the principal cities of Utah the honor and privilege of welcoming the Liberty Bell. No doubt, the Congressional delegation of Utah, if requested to do so, would use their influence with the municipal authorities of Philadelphia and urge them to send the relic to the West.

JUDGE-MADE LAW.

The case of the labor leaders grow out of their disregard of an injunction, which was considered contempt of the court.

It is clearly opposed to the theory of our institutions for courts to make laws; yet in the case of punishment for contempt that is substantially what they do.

As to injunctions a court of equity may properly be asked to grant one whenever it seems necessary to prevent the doing of some act that will result in injury to one's property that damages recovered afterward by a suit at law will not be a sufficient compensation to repair the injury. Such a case would occur where one seeks to prevent the destruction of his trees or the infringement of his copyright; or where he seeks to prevent others from creating a nuisance, making noises at unreasonable hours near his dwelling. In a case of emergency the injunction will be temporary, and will continue in force until a hearing; and then, if the complainant makes out his case, the injunction will be made perpetual. Any such decree by a court in equity is simply an order from the court to the party against whom it is directed requiring him to do or to refrain from doing some act named and explained in the proceedings.

Now, suppose a person disregards the injunction; does it necessarily follow that he thereby expresses or intends any contempt of the legal tribunal? We think not; it is entirely a question of circumstances. It may be that he must act to save his property, to aid his friends, or to defend his interests in any form; and if the course he takes appears to him or to a reasonable man to be necessary, it is difficult to perceive wherein he shows contempt of the court's authority. He expects to pay for any damage he may wrongfully do to his adversary's property or reputation; but it is right to make him suffer also for any vexation which his course of action may have produced in the mind of the Judge who granted the injunction?

A sentence for contempt is a decision that the offending party has violated some law that is not on the statute books, but in the unwritten or common law, but solely in the mind of the court. It is not law in any broad sense; it is an exercise of arbitrary will; possibly it is a mere whim. The law books politely say that it is something left to the discretion of the Judge. In general it has been used with admirable discretion; but instances of its questionable employment are not wanting, and occasions of popular resentment against it have sometimes arisen.

It is true that the lawyers and Judges do act as artificers or makers, or rather as moulders of the law when they apply it to new cases; and under cover of interpreting the old law, they often introduce new principles. This seems a necessary part—an inevitable result—of the growth of our system of common or unwritten law; but even this much of law-making by the courts has always been regarded with impatience in this country, and no encouragement to its extension has ever found much favor with either the people or the jurists.

It is the function of the legislature, on the American theory, to innovate; for it is the desire or object of the legislator to do away with something old, and establish what is new. On the other hand, it is the province of the tribunal not to innovate but to declare, and apply only what already exists as law. Judicial legislation, if sometimes unavoidable, is always obnoxious to republican institutions, and really dangerous to them.

"Judge-made law, or law made by one man," says the dean of the Indiana law school in a text book he has written for the use of students, "is, in this country, at least, an abomination. It is a usurpation by one branch of the government upon the powers of another. It is the foulest injustice to remove landmarks, and

to corrupt the law is to poison the very fountains of justice. Judicial laws are always retrospective, and are worse than retrospective statutes. Against retrospective statutes there is the bar of constitutional provisions. There is no such bar against the capricious legislation of a Judge. A judicial superseding of legislative intent is an act of mere executive insubordination. It is dangerous, and may easily become the source of the gravest abuse."

These grave and warning words of a high authority apply with special force to the law made by one man when a Judge punishes for contempt of court. The most recent case of its exercise may be fraught with momentous consequences.

A YEAR OF GREAT BABIES.

The student of history may find much interesting food for thought in looking over the years in the world's record which have produced the greatest men and women. The year 1789 has been usually termed "the year of great babies," but it is doubtful whether it can exceed the year 1899. The centennial of that year, which we are now observing, will witness more celebrations of the birth of famous people than any other that the last century produced. The list of a special ten of the world's notables whose one hundredth anniversary will be observed with fitting ceremonies during 1909 is as follows: Abraham Lincoln, Gladstone, Charles Darwin, Edgar Allan Poe, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Alfred Tennyson, Mendelssohn, Chopin, Mrs. Browning, and Frances Ann Kemble.

FOR PROHIBITION.

As we have taken occasion to explain, in a former issue, after the statement made by Hon. Heber J. Grant in the "News" regarding the meaning and purport of the resolution adopted by the October Conference, there should be no doubt that it pledged the Church—for the voting at the Conference was an official declaration by the Church—to the support of the anti-saloon league in its effort to secure prohibition.

As Hon. Heber J. Grant observes, he presented the resolution; he knew what he meant when he presented it, and he knew its meaning was thoroughly understood by the general authorities of the Church who permitted and endorsed its presentation. He furthermore sees no reason why anybody else could be in doubt as to the purport and extent of the action then and there taken. He is quite correct in this, for if the English language is capable of a more positive and more explicit definition than his of an attitude on a grave public question, the words with which to clothe it are at least not in very common or familiar use.

It is gratifying to be able thus plainly to view the question, stripped of technicality, unobscured by periphrasis, and defined beyond the need of further private interpretation. Those who supported that resolution pledged themselves to prohibition—nothing less; and it is a pleasure to believe that few of them, if any, either misunderstood or regret the full extent and significance of their vote. The issue is accordingly specific and unmistakable. It is not high license or low license, it is not local option. It is a declaration of unrelenting war against the saloon and its hideous train of evils; and its supporters wish it distinctly understood here and now that they are in the campaign for a fight to a finish, and that their colors are nailed to the mast.

Why, indeed, should not this be the position and the feeling of every friend of temperance and of good order? If people are opposed to the liquor traffic, this is the time and the opportunity to make their opposition effective. The sale and consumption of liquor is either an evil or it is a benefit. This proposition admits of an extended argument. If a benefit, it should be encouraged, not combated. If an evil, it should be resisted by law and sentiment, and not only curtailed but exterminated. Law-abiding communities do not palter or compromise with recognized wrongs. If horse-stealing or embezzlement or murder is a crime, laws are not framed to provide that a certain number of horses may be stolen with impunity, or that in consideration of a share of the plunder by way of a license, embezzlement may be made respectable, or that a murderer may go scot free because in his immediate locality human life is held in light esteem. Similarly, if the liquor business is an evil, subsisting upon the wrecked homes and the ruined lives of its victims, it should meet in every aspect and from every standpoint the united and determined opposition of the friends of law and order everywhere. If in itself it is destructive of health, prosperity and happiness in those who are under its influence, how is it made wholesome and legitimate the moment the license, whether high or low, is paid into the public treasury? Is it the less a noxious evil because the doors through which it leaves pass or the bars over which they buy beastial insensibility are limited as to number or location? Or can those who are strong enough to stave the evil out of their own neighborhoods be content with a citizenship so selfish as to refuse to help others to rid themselves of it also?

No! if the conflict has to be waged at all—and unless the liquor interests surrender, it surely will have to be—let it be for no so-called half-way remedy; let it be for something more than an impotent and unwholly compromise, under form of law, with this great enemy of mankind. Those who advocate high license as a means of restraining an evil which they affect to abhor, cannot consistently deny aid in the effort to eradicate it entirely. Those who argue for the plan of local option, on the plea that in communities where a possible majority still desire whisky making or whisky selling, that degenerate majority probably ought to be humored in their degeneracy, will scarcely be so unpatriotic and inhuman as to leave the respectable element at the mercy of the drink demon. Those who strongly assert their personal belief in prohibition but entertain doubts as to its

prosperity lest in some cases prohibition may not prohibit, cannot with any show of reason refuse their support to those who are not harassed by such doubts.

And so the issue seems to be so clearly made that there is only one of two places where any citizen may properly stand: either as the friend of the saloon, prepared to give sympathy and help in defeating the legislation now demanded; or as the enemy of the saloon, among those who are enlisted for the conflict against the liquor traffic, and who will serve under the banner of state-wide prohibition.

TAFT AND TEMPERANCE.

The reports say that Mr. Taft, who in all human probability will be the next president of the United States, the other day pledged himself to total abstinence. The German Emperor is also said to be a total abstainer. The example of men in such exalted positions is the most powerful influence imaginable in favor of temperance. When men in responsible positions take the lead in righteousness, they will secure a large following.

Temperance workers are very much encouraged over the outlook. They say that there are now 250 prohibition cities in the United States having a population of over 5,000 each, with a total population of nearly three millions and a half. Four years ago there were scarcely 100 prohibition cities of 5,000 or over.

But, perhaps, one of the most striking contrasts between the present and the past is the change of attitude of the press. Respectable papers and magazines now exclude from their advertising columns all liquor ads, and they are giving a great deal more space than they used to do, to temperance items.

We are glad to record that Mr. Taft, previous to his election for the exalted office of President of the United States has entered the ranks. By so doing he has gladdened the heart of every American father and mother who can mention him to their children as an example worthy of emulation.

Does prohibition prohibit? Give it a trial and see.

A "dry" state will very materially aid dry farming.

Always take time by the forelock at the psychological moment.

Most offices have their drawbacks while some have their graft.

The bakers' combine makes the breadwinner's task doubly hard.

The secret service is casting its shadow across the whole country.

March 4 golf will become the national game instead of baseball.

Faint heart can win fair lady if it has plenty of money to back it.

Chief Wilkie is nominally the head of the secret service, but only nominally.

That Portland, Oregon, circular seems to be connected with Dorr's rebellion.

The Ananias club should adopt as its emblem the Australian lyre bird.

The man who knows everything shows to poor advantage under cross examination.

Are Congress and the President engaged to the old game of cross questions and crooked answers?

Local Yale graduates have perfected an organization. This should give a great impetus to football and field sports.

"What is the matter with Boston?" asks the Herald of that city. Too strict an adherence to a leguminous diet, possibly.

The earthquake and tidal wave horror in Italy and Sicily is about the only disaster that was never exaggerated. The more's the pity.

Evidently the House looks upon Secretary Latta as the President's Jester for it laughs every time he appears with a special message.

Judge Taft is very fond of pumpkin pie. That is what the "boys" will expect to find on the "pie counter" when they make their official call.

A Maryland debating society has decided that Satan is a blonde. There is ground for the decision as he is always represented with fiery-red hair.

Ex-Champion Jefferies has gone into training, not with the intention of re-entering the ring, but because he believes that to be prepared to re-enter the ring is the best guaranty of peace.

Mark Twain says that he would like to pick up one newspaper that doesn't contain his name. But it is not believed that he would like to pick up more than one that does not contain his name.

Some cadets who were dismissed from West Point for hazing are to be reinstated. Some who were dismissed for deficiency in studies are not to be reinstated. Why make fish of some and fowl of the others?

Through the dropping out of the word "help" in the report of an address delivered by Hon. Heber J. Grant to the students of the L. D. S. U. yesterday morning, the Deseret News inadvertently placed the speaker in the light of a dictator or boss. Just what Mr. Grant conveyed to his auditors was set forth in the heading of the story which said that "He will help dig political graves" of those legislators who were opposed to the enactment of temperance laws.

Gathered On The Battlefield of Thought.

The Staff That Makes Martyrs. When it comes to a matter of absolute nerve, the Canadian Pacific has never been outdone in the whole history of the railroad. Farley was knocked down by a switch engine in the yards at Parnham. Half a dozen men who saw the accident ran up to the engine, which was stopped as quickly as possible. Wedged under the front end of the fire-box, they saw a formless heap of bloody rays. While they gave each other excited directions to which no one paid heed, a muffled but steady voice came from out that gruesome heap:

"If you will back up a little I think you can lift me out."

In the same steady voice Farley directed every detail of the process of extricating his mangled body. By good fortune the company surgeon happened to be within call. Under his orders Farley was laid on the ground. His right leg was cut off below the knee, his left leg above the knee. His shoulder-blade and collar-bone were broken, and his face and shoulders were fearfully scratched and torn. Believing the fireman to be dying, the surgeon began trying to make his last moments as comfortable as possible; but finding that his pulse continued strong, and that he showed no signs of fainting, he ordered him carried to the hospital. On the way the carriers, being agitated, jolted the injured man severely.

"Boys," he exclaimed, "you are not working well; you are hurting me. Now let me only lay down the law. You can't keep step. One, two; one, two; one, two."

Several times on the way that wreck of a man, the coolest and most self-possessed in the party, resumed counting time to get his bearers back to step. He underwent the painful ordeal in the operating room without an anesthetic and without a word of complaint, even a moan. The surgeon was astounded, but said the man would surely die as soon as the reaction set in.

Next morning as he made his rounds the surgeon, to his boundless amazement, heard a cheerful whistle coming from Farley's room. Looking in, he found the fireman very much alive and whistling a jig. His chief worry seemed to be a fear that he had betrayed some secret of the day before.

Collier's for January 2.

Shadow Of The Tower. What a cluster of never fading memories of dire tragedies, of regal pomp and splendor, and of sublime bravery and devotion, have centered around the muffled and battered keep of the Tower of London! Crossing the drawbridge over the wide moat, guarded by Grenadier Guards in their scarlet tunics and bearskins, the visitor, skirting buttressed ramparts and scarps, passes along beneath the very windows whence that ill-fated young girl, queen, against her will, for seven days, Lady Jane Grey, witnessed the headless body of her husband carried from the scaffold on which she was herself shortly to be beheaded; past the Bloody Tower, the scene, it is believed, of a dastardly murder of the boy Edward, and of a young boy, Henry, past the Beauchamp Tower, with the prison chamber upon whose walls many royal and noble captives have inscribed their names; at length entering the stronghold in which are kept the regalia of Britain; the king's crown, decorated with nearly three thousand diamonds and with the ruby worn by Henry V at Agincourt; numerous other royal crowns, scepters and other insignia of royalty; with also the two magnificent, scintillating "Cullinan" diamonds, presented to the King of England by the Cape Colony at the instance of our wilful brave foe, but now our friend, General Buller. Entering now the White Tower, the visitor is in the midst of warlike relics of the past, innumerable obsolete weapons such as were used at Cressy or Agincourt—crossbows, with their quarrels, arquebuses, pollaxes, and other medieval weapons; with also the armor of kings and princes and nobles; including the gigantic suit of mail worn by portly Henry VIII, weighing nearly a hundredweight. Here stands the identical black and formidable headman's axe, so often wielded by the hideous masked executioner, the marks of the axe still visible. And here a number of instruments of torture, thumbscrews, causing exquisite agony, the grim and inhuman "scavenger's daughter," manacles and bilboes; with also a model of the terrible rack on which is extended the figure of a young girl, and many a virile man, many a matron, many a youth or young maiden has been tortured to the last extremity on that dreadful instrument of savagery, but rather than deny their sufferings, who for them suffered in Gethsemane and on Calvary far greater agony than they ever bore—for He, the pure and sinless One, was bearing the loathsome burden of their sins—they have kept steadfast to the end; and then, their ransomed spirits have bounded upwards to the skies, and welcomed by Him whom they loved so well, they have been accorded the martyr's crown—A Banker.

The Court The court at first was at first unpopular. In the second Unpopular, case decided by it, holding that a statute could be voided by a citizen of another state, its decision was greeted with a storm of protest from all the heavily-indebted states. The State of Georgia, from which the case arose, went so far as to denounce the decision of the court against anyone who should presume to enforce the process of the court within its jurisdiction. Two days later the judgment was pronounced the eleventh amendment to the Constitution was proposed to Congress, adopted shortly thereafter, and subsequently ratified by the requisite majority of states. Certainly the reputation accorded to this first important decision was not a favorable augury for the success of the new court. To add to the infidelities of the early court, one of the justices appointed to the new court, the late Chief Justice, was impeached for misconduct, and although acquitted of any impeachable offense, was shown to have been guilty of the most offensive partisanship in his official

utterances, such as would now be condemned by everyone who believes in an impartial, dignified judiciary. It ought to be said, however, in extenuation of Justice Chase's offenses, that the manners both of English and American judges of that day were often arbitrary and at times positively brutal; and that it was not uncommon for judges to express their views upon public questions by utterances which would shock our nicer modern sense of judicial propriety. The real history of the Supreme Court may be said to have begun in 1801, with the appointment of John Marshall as chief justice. From that time the court rose rapidly in popular estimation. Its subsequent history is divisible into four separate periods, roughly delimited by the lives of the chief justices and by the character of the litigation before it. During the first period, from 1801 to 1835, coincident with the incumbency of Marshall as chief justice, the respective powers of Congress, the Supreme Court and the State Legislatures were settled in general terms, which subsequently have been reasoned with, followed and applied to contingencies which have since arisen. The Constitution extorted, as John Quincy Adams said, "from the grinding necessities of reluctant statesmen, and which at the outset of Marshall's career had hardly a single unconditional friend, he left behind him in 1835 without an enemy. He found a mere hodgepodge of a government, clothed it with flesh and blood, made it a practical working scheme, and, best of all, cemented it in the affections of the people."—"The Story of a Great Nation" in the National Magazine for January.

Taft and Roosevelt Compared. The policy of President-elect Taft is promptly differentiating itself from that of President Roosevelt.

The differentiation is not at all a process of antagonism. Nothing that Mr. Taft has said or done has indicated that he is only the less loyal to the "Roosevelt policy" than he is to a more echo of his predecessor. He is to do something more than "stand pat" on the policy laid down during the last seven years. His personality is already beginning to impress itself upon the political situation, and almost without our recognizing the change a shifting of emphasis has been effected in the last few months that is almost startling. His wooing of the South and his insistence on tariff revision are two things that have given in the last few weeks a new direction to the nation's thought, and directed not at all hostile to the Roosevelt program, and yet markedly distinct from it. There has been no interruption in the drama of events. The actors are the same. The audience is the same. And yet there has been a quiet shifting of scenes, and we find ourselves thinking and talking of new political prospects apart entirely from those that were a few months ago engrossing the attention of the nation, and which seemed certain to engross it for years to come. The alchemy of Mr. Taft's ingratiating presence, which acted in such a pacific and effective way upon previous situations in Manila, Havana, Colon and Tokio, has already been at work in this country with equal effectiveness.—Current Literature, January.

Started A Colony A real start in putting immigrants on the land of Jews, has been made with a colony of Russian Jews near Hawkins, Wis. 150 miles from St. Paul, Minn., where the work of one man, John Raffelson, who was compelled to give up factory work by an accident. He took to peddling and while going about into the country decided to make himself a missionary for drawing his co-religionists out of the cities and back to the soil. The new colony is small, but it owns 320 acres, sold on long-time payments at \$10 an acre. It is co-operative in its plan and will have a co-operative store. Its officers, a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and all the heads of families, are of Russian extraction, and are all in a case of any dispute arising, settled by a majority vote. These people are working as the old pioneers worked, clearing the land of timber and slowly beginning their planting. They will undoubtedly be successful—Charities and The Commons.

Hint for Outdoor People. Among the small "crinkles" I have picked up is a scheme to keep one's watch dry even though you go overboard or are drenched from wet bushes. It also enables you to see the watch face without removing the waterproof covering. It may be an old scheme but I have not seen anyone else use it. Take a piece of pure rubber "dental dam" 8 inches square, put the watch in the center and bring the rubber together at the stem, tying the puckered up rubber snugly with a bit of string. This keeps your watch absolutely dry and when you wish to see the face, simply stretch the rubber over the front and you can see the hands clearly through the rubber, made thin for the time being by the stretching.—H. C. Curl in Recreation for January.

The Attie The attie instinct hangs on surprisingly, and an obnoxious serving eye can tell how many years a person has lived in the city by merely glancing under her bed. If there are three hat-boxes one will contain letters, one scraps of ribbons and lace—if it's a man it's newspaper clippings—and one anything from a broken clock to old road maps. If besides these there are bundles of magazines and piles of newspapers, not to mention a bicycle seat and a green umbrella that one might use in private theatricals—if all things have been placed under the bed against the promise of the family, if they are patiently moved every cleaning-day and clung to through a moving, then their owners have the attie instinct to such an extent that what is in the lighted hope of their ever being cured. They will think from an attic point of view for the rest of their lives, and their family might as well become resigned. When people are willing to make themselves

disagreeable over a bit of string, and absolutely objectionable on the subject of stray pieces of brown paper, they should not be accused of having bad dispositions, nor should they be suspected of doing it to annoy one; they are merely suffering from the attie instinct and cannot help themselves. Their characters were formed, and have now hardened, for a scheme of life where certain things were always kept in the cellar, others in the wood-shed, others in the pantry and the cupboard on the first floor, still others in the closets on the next floor, and everything and anything that overflowed from any of these places was just taken up to the attic. And now these poor souls live with a cellar, three stories and an attic still lodged in their minds, and though they will in time disappear, like all unprogressive members, seventh toe, falls an appendix, and meantime they are suffering and fighting for them, and it takes a serious operation to remove so much as one scrapbook if the owner thinks he may like to read it over in his old age.—Harper's Weekly.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

William Howard Taft is to be the "magazine" president, and Current Literature supplies information about his personality and his policies with a rhetoric that renders "Taft" scarcely less adventurous than "Teddy." "Bill," it seems, is to be adventurous too, and, though they will in time disappear, like all unprogressive members, seventh toe, falls an appendix, and meantime they are suffering and fighting for them, and it takes a serious operation to remove so much as one scrapbook if the owner thinks he may like to read it over in his old age.—Harper's Weekly.

The Popular Science Monthly for January contains the following articles: "The Career of Herbert Spencer," by Professor Lester F. Ward; "Lineaments of the Desert," by Dr. Charles H. Keyes; "On the Therapeutic Action of Fermented Milk," by Dr. C. A. Herter; "Poetry and Science in the Case of Charles Darwin," by Edward Bradford Titchener; "A Biographical History of Botany at St. Louis," by Dr. Philip Spaulding; "The Art of Bleaching and Dyeing as Applied to Food," by Professor E. H. S. Bailey; "Mr. Roosevelt's Opportunity as President of a University," by Professor Dickson S. Miller; "Commercialism," by Professor John J. Stevenson; "Foreign Associates of National Societies," by Professor Edward C. Pickering; "The School and the Family," by J. McKee Vattel; "Wolcott Gibbs," "Otis Tilton Mason," "The H. K. Cushing Laboratory of Experimental Medicine of Western Reserve University," "The Convocation, Week Meetings at the John Hopkins University," by Press, New York City, Sub-station S4.

SALT LAKE THEATRE. GEORGE D. PETER, MANAGER. CURTAIN 6:30.

The Lyric (N. Y.) Theatre Success

THE WOLF

A Play of the Canadian Northwest by Eugene Walters, Author of "The Wolf."

With an excellent cast, headed by an Andrew Robson.

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